



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE

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208

WORK PLAN



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**PREPARED FOR THE CALIFORNIA STATE
WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**

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REV/APP _____ PRODUCE _____

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The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the management of all national public lands. The total amount of land in the management of the BLM is approximately 265 million acres.

BLM 208 - NON-DESIGNATED

AREA WORK PLAN PROPOSAL

The Bureau's spectrum of management activities includes, but is not limited to, wildlife management, energy development, and a variety of other natural resource management programs. See Attachment 1 (1976 Annual Report).

The following work plan has been proposed to develop BLM management plans for: 1) off-road vehicle use, 2) grazing, 3) wildlife, 4) geology, and 5) other natural resources. In order to state in their identified areas based in the "Non-Designated 208 Work Plan", p. 43, Planning Issues: "Established Management Plans".

The activities chosen and cost estimates of carrying out the identified tasks are included. This work will be done in the area of funding and work plan approvals.

BLM Library
Bldg. 50
Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, Colorado 80225

Prepared for the California State Water

Resources Control Board

April 7, 1977



BLM 208 - NON-DESIGNATED
AREA WORK PLAN PROPOSAL

BLM Library
Bldg. 50
Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, Colorado 80225

Prepared for the California State Water
Resources Control Board
April 5, 1977

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Office is responsible for the management of all national resource lands (NRL) in the State of California. The total amount of land in the non-designated 208 area is approximately 16.2 million acres.

The Bureau's spectrum of activities include siviculture, recreation, range management, wildlife management, energy development, and a variety of other resource management programs. See attachment 1 (1974 Annual Report).

The following work plan has been proposed to develop Best Management Practices for; 1) off-road vehicle use, 2) grazing, 3) pesticide usage, and 4) high intensity fires, to assist the state in their identified tasks found in the "Non-designated 208 Work Plan", p. 45, Planning Issue: "Watershed Management".

The activities chosen and cost estimates of funding necessary to accomplish the identified tasks are included. This work will be accomplished upon approval of funding and work plan approach.

PURPOSE

The basic thrust involved in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) participation in Section 208 Water Quality Planning is to provide basic inventory, analysis and direction to support BLM Districts and State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards in the formulation of Best Management Practices on national resource lands (NRL) in the State of California, to attain the goals set forth in PL 92-500.

The following work plan establishes a process whereby the responsibilities established pursuant to PL 92-500 and the associated memorandum of understanding between the U.S. EPA and BLM (attachment 2) can be accomplished for NRL in the State of California. The work plan also establishes the necessary funding to carry out this process. Because of the diverse nature of resource activities associated with the management of the NRL in California only certain activities have been chosen for the purpose of this study. The exact proposed methodology for this study will be developed after funding is approved.

Recreation - Off-Road Vehicle Use

Overview

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use as a recreational activity is greatest in the California Desert. However, the impacts in the California Desert are related almost entirely to ground water. The greatest impact on water quality from ORV's outside of the California Desert is in our Folmer District, located in San Benito County. The area affected is called Clear Creek. This area would be the best indicator of where limits for ORV's should be developed.

This area experiences about 3 to 4 organized events a year each year. At least one of these is a four wheel drive (4WD) event, the remaining are "cycle" RECREATION - OFF-ROAD VEHICLE USE 4WD vehicles, cycles, and leather wheels.

About 70% of the vehicle use in this area is by "cycles", with the remainder being four wheel vehicles. The area receives between 100 and 300 vehicles on an average weekend and 150 to 1000 vehicles during an "event" weekend. It also receives some major use (25 to 50 people) during week-days.

In the past the Clear Creek area has been identified as a source of sediment production affecting the water quality of Hernandez Reservoir. The affect, if any, by ORV use on Clear Creek and Hernandez Reservoir downstream is a problem that needs to be addressed.

Purpose of the ORV Study

To acquire information on the existing water quality situation in Clear Creek and assess the impact of vehicle use on this area and downstream. This assessment would involve:

I. Recreation - Off-Road Vehicle Use

Overview

Off-road vehicle (ORV) use on NRL's is greatest in the California Desert. However, the impacts in the California Desert are related almost entirely to ground water. The greatest impact on water quality from ORV's outside of the California Desert is in our Folsom District, located in San Benito County. The area affected is called Clear Creek. This area would be the best indicator of where BMP's for ORV's should be developed.

This area experiences about 3 to 5 organized vehicle races each year. At least one of these is a four wheel drive (4WD) event, the remaining are "cycle" races. The area also is an extensive "playground" due to 4WD vehicles, cycles, and hunter access.

About 70% of the vehicle use in this area is by "cycles", with the remainder being four wheel vehicles. The area receives between 300 and 500 visitors on an average weekend and 1000 to 1500 visitors during an "event" weekend. It also receives some minor use (25 to 30 people) during week-days.

In the past the Clear Creek area has been identified as a source of sediment production affecting the water quality of Hernandez Reservoir. The affect, if any, by ORV use on Clear Creek and Hernandez Reservoir downstream is a problem that needs to be addressed.

Purpose of the ORV Study

To acquire information on the existing water quality situation in Clear Creek and assess the impact of vehicle use on this area and downstream. This assessment would involve:

- a) Water quality monitoring above and below the county road's natural crossings of Clear Creek. There are eleven such crossings, but only a few will be selected as representative sites.
- b) Assessing the indiscriminate crossing of Clear Creek by "cycles". This would be done by water quality monitoring above and below the crossing.
- c) Determining the effect of vehicle use on side drainages emptying into Clear Creek. These areas would be monitored prior to and after normal use.

Funding

<u>Year</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Cost (includes M/M costs)</u>
1977	Establish 5 Water Quality stations and check monthly from July through December.	\$ 15,000 (contract)
1977	Develop a plan to control indiscriminate "cycle" crossings of Clear Creek	5,000 (6 M/M effort)
1977	Supervision and coordination of project by BLM personnel	2,000 (2 M/M)
1978	Construction of approximately 5 crossings for cycles	5,000 (@ 1,000/crossing)
1978	Monitor monthly the 5 stations set up in 77 and write interpretive report on results	15,000 (continuation of contract)
1978	Supervision by temp "Rangers" for all approved ORV events (3 to 5)	10,000
Total estimated cost		\$ 52,000

The proposed method of study would assess the impact on water quality from; 1) non-ORV vehicle use of the county road, 2) cycle use crossing Clear Creek, and 3) cycles, 4WD, etc., criss-crossing the Clear Creek, thus, giving a more definitive assessment of sediment production by ORV-recreational use.



ONE of the major forms of recreation on the California Desert. This is part of the line-up for the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race.



Clear Creek drainage-
view looking east.



Clear Creek/New
Idria county road
running through
the photo. This
road crosses (natural
crossings) the county
road eleven times
in approximately
10 miles.



Typical weekend
campsite for ORV
users. Note motor-
cycle trails crossing
Clear Creek



Clear Creek area
receives about 300
to 500 visitors on
an average weekend.
During events (cycle
or 4WD) about 1000
to 1500 people are
in the area.

Range Grazing

Range grazing is a major land use activity in California. It is the most common land use in the state and is the most common land use in the state.

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The greatest impacts would be on those areas grazed adjacent to waterways. Some major riparian areas are in the Central Valley of California in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and in a few selected streams in the Central Valley.

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Range Grazing

Develop baseline water quality data on two streams (Wash Canyon and Bear Creek in the Tierrasanta Homecamp Units)

Develop two grazing management practices.

Three pasture systems. This system provides two grazing seasons each for the vegetation. The pastures are used in a three year sequence, one being grazed early in the season (3-4.5 to 8-1.5), the second grazed after seed rip for the majority of the vegetation, while the third pasture received a complete rest. This sequence is then shifted in the second

II. Range - Grazing

Overview

Livestock grazing use on NRL is generally scattered throughout the state with approximately 10 million acres of the 17.5 administered by BLM being grazed by either cattle or sheep. Due to the location of NRL's such as the majority being in the California desert or in the Great Basin sagebrush, the impacts of grazing on water quality is probably very low. Our greatest problem is knowing whether we have a water quality problem created by the livestock grazing activity.

The greatest impacts would be on those areas grazed adjacent to waterways. These major identified areas are in the Central Valley of California in the chaparral bushlands and in a few selected streams in NE California and NW Nevada.

The area in NE California and NW Nevada is administered by our Susanville District. Two streams have been identified as trout fisheries and may be impacted by livestock grazing of the streambank vegetation, removing the needed canopy, and in turn raising the water temperatures. The problem of extended sediment yield is not quantified at this time.

Purpose of Study

1. Develop baseline water quality data on two streams (Wall Canyon and Bear Creek in the Tuledad Homecamp Units)
2. Monitor two grazing management practices.
 - a) Three pasture systems. This system provides two growing seasons rest for the vegetation. The pastures are used in a three year sequence, one being grazed early in the season (3-15 to 8-15), the second grazed after seed ripe for the majority of the vegetation, while the third pasture received a complete rest. This sequence is then shifted in the second

year, with the early season pasture receiving complete rest, the second pasture being grazed early, and the first years pasture being grazed after seed ripe.

- b) The second system to be evaluated is the exclusion of livestock completely. This area could be used as a base for comparison, if it is properly stratified.

Funding

<u>Year</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1977	Establish 6 stations to check daily fluctuation in water quality (chemical & temperature) and 2 weather stations to measure weather conditions.	40,000 (contract)
1977	Study and Research Review of existing data on livestock grazing and water quality	3,000 (2 M/M)
1978	Supervision and coordination of the grazing study	3,000 (2 M/M)
1978	Continuation of FY77 contract with interpretive report	40,000
Total		86,000

The proposed study would provide baseline data to extrapolate to other areas in the Great Basin and would be used in the determination of livestock impacts on fisheries and water quality.

25. Pesticides

Overview

The BLM occasionally uses 24D and other approved chemicals in the control of woody vegetation species and forest land pests. Although monitoring has been done in the past to establish the effects of applied pesticides both before application, immediately after, and one month following, a daily monitoring program would certainly be better to assess the impact of these chemicals on the water quality.

The Folsom and Ukiah Districts are our most frequent user of pesticides. The two districts would be checked for currently proposed FY 1973 projects, a determination made as to which, if any, should be monitored at their respective locations.

Purpose of Study

PESTICIDES

Develop detailed information on water quality in relation to brush and pest control practices on NRL's.

Location

Site specifics (where projects are to be applied).

<u>Funding</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1977	Literature search	3,000 (3 M/M)
1978	Water Quality monitoring one month before application and daily for two months after application	10,000 (contract)
1978	Compilation and analysis of study results	3,000 (3 M/M)
Total		16,000

III. Pesticides

Overview

The BLM occasionally uses 24D and other approved chemicals in the control of weedy vegetation species and forest land pests. Although monitoring has been done in the past to establish the effects of applied pesticides both before application, immediately after, and one month following, a daily monitoring program would certainly be better to assess the impact of these chemicals on the water quality.

The Folsom and Ukiah Districts are our most frequent user of pesticides. The two districts would be checked for currently proposed FY 1978 projects, a determination made as to which, if any, should be monitored at their respective locations.

Purpose of Study

Develop detailed information on water quality in relation to brush and pest control practices on NRL's.

Location

Site specifics (where projects are to be applied).

<u>Funding</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1977	Literature search	3,000 (3 M/M)
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1978	Compilation and analysis of study results	3,000 (3 M/M)
Total		16,000

iv. High Intensity Brush and Forest Fires

Overview

Wildfire has always played a key role in the establishment and maintenance of vegetative cover on watersheds throughout the state. "Public Lands" administered by BLM are a major contributor in terms of water yield as well as sediments to the system. The major portion of these lands are now covered with grassbrush species which are highly erodible and during the spring-summer-fall periods are subject to high intensity fires. Also a major portion of these lands have higher elevation areas which occur on steep slopes.

In recent years - 1972 through 1978 - BLM lands in the watershed experienced an average of 220 fires per year. Approximately 15,000 acres have been burned over and over during this period. This figure is a small part of the total fire activity in the watershed which is identified with public lands.

HIGH INTENSITY BRUSH AND FOREST FIRES

Study Proposal

BLM has for several years completed a study of the watershed and the Bureau of Reclamation has also completed a study in the Lake Berryessa drainage area of High Intensity Fires. This study, if carried to completion, should be reactivated, and should be reactivated.

Two additional study areas which are tributary to the watershed on public land management programs are the Lake Berryessa area of Lake County and the Skinner Mill area of Tehama County. Each of these areas has a high elevation area involved and are tributary to the watershed. Both areas are tributary to the lead waters of highly erodible watersheds. They are tributary to

IV. High Intensity Brush and Forest Fires

Overview

Wildfire has always played a key role in the establishment and maintenance of vegetative cover on watersheds throughout the state. "Public Lands" administered by BLM are a major contributor in terms of water yield as well as sediments to the system. The major portion of these lands are now covered with grass/brush species which are highly inflammable and during the spring-summer-fall period are subject to high intensity burns. Also a major portion of these lands have highly erodible soils which occur on steep slopes.

In recent years - 1972 through 1976 - BLM lands in California have experienced an average of 210 fires per year. Approximately 20,570 acres have been burned over each year during that period. This is only a small part of the total fire and related damage problem which are identified with public lands and does not relate to adjacent ownerships.

Study Proposal

BLM has for several years cooperated with the University of California and the Bureau of Reclamation in a Water and Sediment Yield study in the Lake Berryessa drainage area of Napa County. We believe this study, if carried to conclusion should produce worthwhile data, and should be reactivated.

Two additional study areas which lend themselves to significant impact on public land management programs are the Cow Mountain Area of Lake County and the Skinner Mill fire area (burned summer 1976) in western Tehama County. Each of these areas have considerable public land involved and are tributary to community water supplies and/or form the lead waters of highly valuable watersheds. Data derived from

these areas could be applied to a large segment of private and public lands in northern California and should be considered as highly valuable study areas.

Funding

1. Cow Mtn Area

<u>Year</u>	<u>Monitoring</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1977	Planning & Instrumentation of air quality study	\$ 10,000 (contract)
1977	Project Control Burn Program	5,000
1977-78	Monitoring Water & Sediment Yield	25,000 (contract)
1978	Compilation of data and preparation of report	3,000 (5 M/M)
1977	Supervision of monitoring	2,000
Total		\$ 45,000

2. Skinner Mill Area

1977	Planning & Instrumentation of air quality study	\$ 10,000 (contract)
1977-78	Monitoring Water & Sediment Yield from study plots	25,000 (contract)
1977	Additional land treatment practices, analysis and establishment of new study plots	10,000

1978

Compilation of data and
preparing reports

5,000 (5 M/M)

Total

\$ 50,000

PROGRAM COSTS

Program Costs

The proposed work plan activities to accomplish the Bureau's stated goals and the funding levels necessary to adequately do the job are summarized and below:

		<u>FY77</u>	<u>FY78</u>
Recreation:	monitoring	\$15,000	\$20,000
	manpower	7,000	10,000
Ranger:	monitoring	40,000	40,000
	manpower	3,000	3,000
Pesticides:	monitoring	-	10,000
	manpower	3,000	3,000
Fire:	monitoring	55,000	30,000
	manpower	2,000	8,000

PROGRAM COSTS

Additional Costs

* Supervision of entire study effort would require one full time position at \$1800/MM for FY77 and 78 including travel costs till December 1, 1978. 21 M/M

\$ 37,000

Subtotal

\$286,000

* 25% is charged to the Bureau for all contract costs by the procurement section for overhead

47,500

Total

\$333,500

Program Costs

The proposed work plan activities to accomplish the Bureau's stated tasks and the funding levels necessary to adequately do the job are summarized below:

		<u>FY77</u>	<u>FY78</u>
Recreation:	monitoring	\$15,000	\$20,000
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	manpower	3,000	3,000
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	manpower	3,000	3,000
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	manpower	2,000	8,000

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Subtotal

\$286,000

* 25% is charged to the Bureau for all contract costs by the procurement section for overhead

47,500

Total

\$333,500

Summary

The Bureau of Land Management has proposed a water quality study on NRL for the purpose of developing Best Management Practices (BMP) for: 1) off-road vehicle use, 2) grazing, 3) wildlife usage and 4) high intensity fire.

At the termination of this study the BLM will furnish the State Water Resources Control Board a summary report. This report will include all data collected, site descriptions, all costs incurred, descriptions of alternative practices, and finally the determined BMP for each activity studied. Ten copies will be forwarded by the agreed upon completion date of the study.

SUMMARY

Summary

The Bureau of Land Management has proposed a water quality study on NRL for the purpose of developing Best Management Practices (BMP) for; 1) off-road vehicle use, 2) grazing, 3) herbicide usage and 4) high intensity fire.

At the termination of this study the BLM will furnish the State Water Resources Control Board a summary report. This report will include all data collected, site descriptions, all costs incurred, descriptions of alternative practices, and finally the determined BMP for each activity studied. Ten copies will be forwarded by the agreed upon completion date of the study.

ATTACHMENT 1

Informational Only - 1974 Annual Report

ANNUAL REPORT

1974

California Land Office

Report of John H. Hester, Director

U.S. Department of the Interior

THE year of 1974 brings another year of the BLM's work in California. The Bureau of Land Management administers more than 150 million acres of National Wildlife Lands (shown in yellow) in the State—about one-third of California's land surface. In addition, BLM is responsible for the Conservation Lands which are owned by the State's three major land owners. The lands administered by BLM each year become increasingly important as a place to obtain vital natural resources and for recreation. Note the extent of BLM land in the southern portion of the State—nearly 12 million acres, or two-thirds of the California desert. This is a vast playground for more than half of the State's 20 million people.

ATTACHMENT I

(Informational Only - 1974 Annual Report)



ANNUAL REPORT

1974

California State Office

Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of the Interior

THE map at left shows various Federal land ownerships in California. The Bureau of Land Management administers more than 15.5 million acres of National Resource Lands (shown in yellow) in the state—about one-sixth of California's land surface. In addition, BLM is responsible for the Continental Shelf which extends seaward from the State's three-mile limit offshore. The lands administered by BLM each year become increasingly important as a place to obtain vital natural resources and for recreation. Note the extent of BLM land in the southeast portion of the state—nearly 12 million acres, or two-thirds of the California Desert. This is a vast playground for more than half of the state's 20 million people, who live within easy driving distance. Recreation use on the BLM portion of the desert jumped 20 percent last year over 1973—a rate of growth 10 times the national average.



HIGHLIGHTS OF BLM ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA IN 1974

- ...BLM was responsible for managing 15.5 million acres—one-sixth of the state.
- ...Recreation use in California Desert increased 20 percent in one year—a rate of growth 10 times the national average.
- ...The first full year of recreational vehicle management was completed.
- ...There were 163 special use permits for recreational vehicle events, with 120,000 participants and 450,000 spectators.
- ...The Desert Ranger Force was expanded to 27 during the year.
- ...The Barstow Way Station—first in 5 planned desertwide network—was completed.
- ...Inventories of wildlife resources were completed on nearly 1 million acres.
- ...A total of 297,000 head of livestock grazed 8 million acres and provided \$290,000 in income.
- ...The number of wildfires increased at an alarming rate—233 fires burned 18,000 acres.
- ...The timber harvest, 7,045,000 board feet, produced \$384,743 in revenue.
- ...The King Range National Conservation Area on the north coast was dedicated September 21, 1974.
- ...The first sale of geothermal resources in the U.S. brought in \$5.5 million.
- ...Land use plans had been completed for 3.3 million acres by the end of the year.

BLM Land in California Counties

BLM administers national resource lands in all except six of California's 58 counties. The total of BLM acreage in the state is 15,592,013—about one-sixth of California's total land area. The holdings range from one acre in Orange County to 7,011,396 in San Bernardino County. Other counties with more than 1 million acres of national resource lands are: Inyo, 2,323,183; Riverside, 1,664,883; and Lassen, 1,020,235. A breakdown of BLM acreages in the 52 counties:

County	Total	County	Total	County	Total
Alpine	20,389	Madera	4,824	Santa Barbara	12,496
Amador	6,845	Mariposa	52,165	Santa Clara	8,226
Butte	18,226	Mendocino	116,844	Santa Cruz	12
Calaveras	31,586	Merced	10,578	Shasta	113,202
Colusa	31,559	Modoc	270,238	Sierra	8,543
Contra Costa	429	Mono	303,288	Siskiyou	75,320
Del Norte	27	Monterey	72,598	Solano	2,159
El Dorado	14,822	Napa	34,939	Sonoma	6,100
Fresno	112,205	Nevada	15,471	Stanislaus	9,161
Glenn	11,242	Orange	1	Tehama	44,826
Humboldt	58,259	Placer	11,936	Trinity	66,893
Imperial	635,026	Plumas	7,404	Tulare	124,638
Inyo	2,323,183	Riverside	1,664,883	Tuolumne	33,334
Kern	666,905	Sacramento	17	Ventura	3,681
Kings	11,023	San Benito	101,978	Yolo	28,234
Lake	124,567	San Bernardino	7,011,396	Yuba	3,172
Lassen	1,020,235	San Diego	186,072		
Los Angeles	23,612	San Luis Obispo	121,882	Totals	15,592,013



ONE of the major forms of recreation on the California Desert. This is part of the line-up for the Barstow to Las Vegas motorcycle race.

Recreation Visitor Use Days

Recreation continued to be the heaviest use, by far, of National Resource Lands administered by BLM in California. The rate of increase in visitor use days again outdistanced the national average rate of growth, which was a little under 2 percent.

There were an estimated 16 million visitor use days on BLM land in California during 1974, an increase of about 13 percent. The total included 14.5 visitor use days on the California Desert, *a jump of 20 percent* over the previous year.

A breakdown of types of visitor use days:

Off-road vehicle use	25%	3.8 million
Sightseeing	25%	3.8 million
Camping	20%	3.2 million
Rockhounding	15%	2.2 million
Hiking	5%	1.0 million
Hunting	5%	1.0 million
Picnicking	5%	1.0 million
		16.0 million

Recreation Vehicle Management

The first full year of recreation vehicle management in the California Desert was completed in 1974. National regulations which went into effect May 15, 1974, applied to all off-road vehicles, not just recreational types. On November 1, 1974, revised regulations for the Desert went into effect. Of the 12 million acre desert area managed by BLM, 3 percent is closed to vehicular travel; 6 percent is open; 24 percent is limited to use of designated roads and trails; 55 percent is limited to existing roads and trails; 3-1/2 percent is limited to dedicated public roads and 8-1/2 percent is classified as "special design." This means a detailed plan will be prepared to provide for a variety of uses with travel allowed on existing routes in the meantime. Operating within the framework of the regulations, a total of 163 special use permits were issued in 1974 for recreational vehicle events.

Wildlife

Major emphasis has been placed on development of detailed information on desert wildlife and their habitat needs. A desert plan staff conducted wildlife inventories on 300,000 acres of desert land which will provide much greater insight into habits and habitats of the highly specialized and extremely vulnerable desert fauna. This information will aid BLM in determining environmental impacts of man's activities on national resource lands.

Cooperative programs between BLM and other federal and state agencies for protection of endangered species has resulted in development of a management plan for the California condor.

Inventories of wildlife resources were completed on about 900,000 acres of public lands during the past year. The inventories include such information as species identification and distribution.

BLM is actively participating with the multi-agency Trinity River Task Force in developing methods by which the depleted fish and wildlife resources of the Trinity River Basin can best be restored.

The Bakersfield District has continued its program of stream improvement on six trout streams in the Bishop area. The improvement project utilized rock structures and brush removal to facilitate fish harvest. The project is showing good results.

A cooperative program developed between the California Department of Fish and Game and the Bakersfield District resulted in the installation of several wildlife facilities to provide water for desert bighorn sheep and other species.

Grazing

There was a total of 297,172 cattle, horses, sheep and goats grazing on 8 million acres of BLM land in 1974. Income was \$290,632. Cattle and sheep numbers remained about the same as in the previous year. The number of wild horses increased from 2,640 to 3,363. Intensified management was applied to 377,775 acres through allotment management plans.

Number livestock:

Cattle and horses:	115,355
Sheep and goats:	181,187
Number acres grazed:	8,000,000
Wild horses:	3,363
Wild burros:	2,098



Fire Protection

The number of wildfire incidents occurring on national resource lands continued to increase at an alarming rate. During 1974, 233 fires were suppressed by BLM crews or by contractors with a total burned area of 18,035 acres. This compares with a previous five year average of 168 fires and 13,980 acres burned. The major causes were man's carelessness—54 percent—and lightning—39 percent.

Significant changes are being made to meet growing fire problems. An interagency approach has been started at the Susanville District using BLM, Forest Service and National Park Service personnel and equipment.

The combined resources will provide a more effective and efficient striking force and a greater opportunity to hold losses to a minimum and prevent the disaster type fire. Also, extensive interagency fire training, joint use of aircraft and major construction and improvements in outlying fire station facilities have greatly enhanced the fire protection program. The plane in the photo above is dropping fire retardant chemicals.

Forestry

BLM sold 7,045,000 board feet of timber in California in 1974. Total receipts amounted to \$384,743.73, an average value of \$54.61 per 1,000 board feet. There were 43 small sales of miscellaneous products such as manzanita, firewood, pine cones, boughs and Christmas trees. Income from this was \$1,001.50.

In reforestation, 390,000 seedlings were planted on 776 acres and 90 pounds of tree seed were used to reforest another 132 acres.

King Range

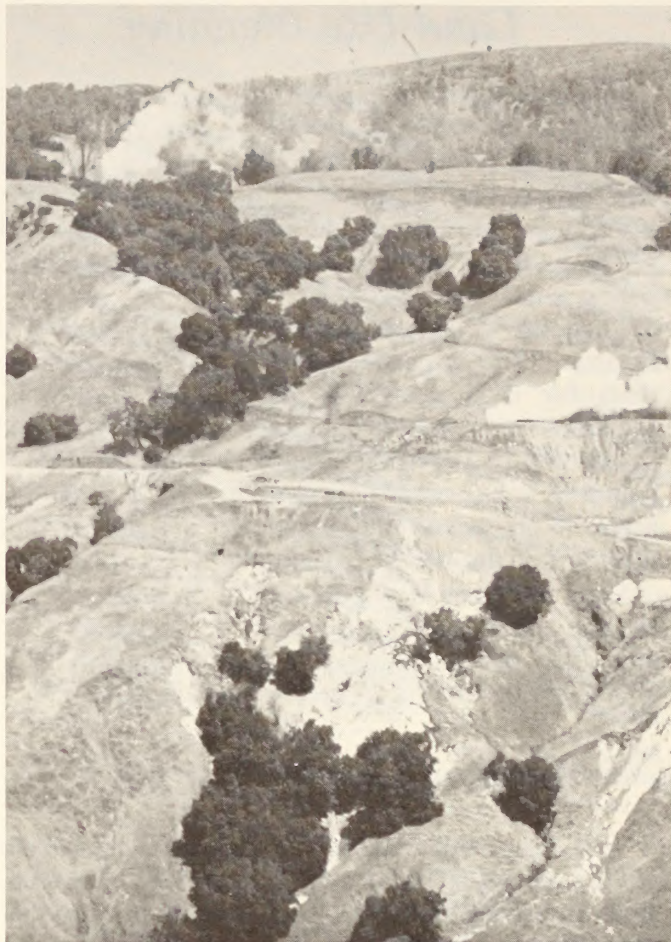
The King Range National Conservation Area, first of its kind in the country, was dedicated September 21, 1974, in a ceremony at Shelter Cove in the Ukiah District. The area is unique in that it was specifically set aside by Congress for management of a broad range of uses.

The area is dominated by Kings Peak which rises abruptly from the Pacific Ocean beach to 4,087 feet in less than three miles. Steep slopes, dense underbrush and difficult off-trail access are typical.

The King Range, often called "California's Lost Coast", is an area of timbered mountains near Cape Mendocino, about 250 miles north of San Francisco. About 35,000 acres within the gross area of 54,000 acres are national resource lands administered by BLM. The Bureau is acquiring lands to consolidate its holdings for more efficient management, and expects to acquire all but about 6,500 acres by the time the acquisition program is essentially completed in 1978.

A study which led to preparation of a management and development plan found these important values in the area: recreation, primitive, watershed, wildlife, historical, cultural, fisheries, forestry, livestock grazing, mining and general esthetics.

Emphasis is being placed on protection of existing values and acquisition through exchange of privately owned parcels that have high recreational values.



Geothermal Stream

Sealed bids for the first competitive leasing of geothermal resources in the United States resulted in more than \$5.5 million being paid for rights to develop portions of the Geysers geothermal field in Lake and Sonoma Counties in the Ukiah District.

The historic exploration and development program applies to The Geysers KGRA (Known Geothermal Resource Area), an area consisting of 12 lease tracts totaling 8,755 acres.

The highest bid in the sale conducted by the Bureau of Land Management, came from Shell Oil Company which offered \$3.2 million for geothermal rights on a 2,340 acre tract in The Geysers.

Lessees pay the government an annual fee of \$2 per acre plus royalties of 12.5 percent from production revenues and 5 percent on any by-products. Leases can be extended in 10 years for two additional 40-year contracts.

By year's end Shell had started drilling its first well and other lessees were preparing to start.



Land Use Planning

Planning for the management, protection, and development of National Resource Lands continues to have a high priority in California. The planning system followed by BLM is designed to permit an interdisciplinary approach to identify resources and values of the public lands and resolve conflict among competing uses.

Land use plans are prepared for subunits of each District. There are an average of 12 of these planning units for each of the six Districts in California. Planning under the current system began in 1969 and by the end of 1974 plans had been completed for 27 planning units covering approximately 3.3 million acres. Work is currently under way on another nine plans involving nearly 2.6 million acres.

Land use plans attempt to look as far into the future as possible in identifying public needs and resource potentials. In most cases, 20 years is about as far as planners can reasonably predict into the future.

Environmental Program

Activity in preparing environmental statements and environmental analyses picked up in 1974. Draft and final environmental statements were prepared on the King Range Management Plan and Program and a motorcycle race between Barstow and Las Vegas. The Council on Environmental Quality considered the motorcycle race EIS to be one of the best prepared statements they had reviewed. A draft statement was prepared on a proposed timber sale in the Big Butte area of Mendocino and Trinity Counties.

Work on the final Big Butte statement was well underway at the close of the year. An interagency effort on a phosphate leasing proposal in the Los Padres National Forest was winding up in December and preliminary work was completed on several other potential environmental statements. California BLM specialists worked on several nationwide statements on oil and gas leasing, livestock grazing management, fire protection and wilderness proposals on the Charles Sheldon Game Range.

Environmental analyses were prepared on over 700 individual actions this year.

Summary of Patents Issued

Type	No.	Acreage
Airport	3	1,075.92
Exchanges:		
Forest exchange	20	3,869.885
Private exchange	3	10,206.53
Private exchange, King Range	4	712.27
Indian fee	15	216.69
Indian trust	6	146.63
Millsite	1	113.448
Mineral, lode	5	862.677
Mineral, placer	5	702.23
Mining Claims Occupancy Act	10	31.67
Public sale	5	208.84
Railroad selection	1	88.26
*Recreation and Public Purposes	3	323.63
TOTALS	81	18,558.68

*R & PP

Patentee	Purpose
County of San Bernardino (272.32 acres)	Calico Ghost Town Regional Park
Julian Community Services District (11.31 acres)	Public park
El Dorado Irrigation District (40 acres)	Sewage disposal and treatment plant

Land Sales

During the 1974 calendar year, BLM in California sold five parcels at public sales amounting to 208.84 acres for \$39,336. There were no small tract patents issued during calendar year 1974.

School Grant Audit

The California Division of State Lands and the Bureau of Land Management have started a cooperative audit of school grant lands within California. Primary targets of the audit are: (1) to identify townships where the State still has available base to be used for indemnity purposes, (2) determine any areas where the State has used base in excess of the grant, and (3) to ascertain the acreage of unsurveyed entitlement within the State.

Use of Appropriated Funds FY 1975 — California

	Percent	FY 75*	FY 74	FY 73
Land and Minerals Management	15.2	1,543,800	1,041,800	923,400
Range Management	3.0	308,000	272,700	192,000
Forest Management and Development	7.6	774,500	404,900	372,200
Soil and Watershed Conservation	4.9	494,300	257,700	269,300
Resource Protection	10.7	1,094,600	1,050,800	1,055,300
Recreation	10.1	1,027,400	487,800	342,000
Wildlife	2.9	300,700	170,600	174,500
Cadastral Survey	4.9	501,700	462,600	439,200
Program Services	21.1	2,148,800	2,088,400	1,813,400
Totals	<u>80.4</u>	<u>8,193,800</u>	<u>6,237,300</u>	<u>5,581,300</u>
Building Construction	0.1	6,500	181,400	77,800
Recreation Facilities Construction	4.4	452,900	448,300	270,000
Building Maintenance	.5	46,500	24,200	12,800
Maintenance of Recreation Facilities	4.0	405,500	240,500	197,500
Maintenance of Roads	1.8	183,100	104,700	100,300
Road Construction	7.5	765,300	511,200	358,000
Totals	<u>18.3</u>	<u>1,859,800</u>	<u>1,510,300</u>	<u>1,016,400</u>
Range Improvements	1.3	134,400	84,500	74,200
Grand Totals	<u>100.0</u>	<u>\$10,188,000</u>	<u>\$7,832,100</u>	<u>\$6,671,900</u>

*Tentative (From ANNUAL WORK PLAN as of Nov. 30, 1974)



A TOTAL of 11,655 volunteers pitched in on 20 cleanups and removed more than 68 tons of junk and litter from the national resource lands in California in 1974. The Ukiah District led all others in the number of volunteers—an estimated 10,000 workers and 20 tons of litter removed. The Folsom District was first in amount of litter collected—31 tons by 350 volunteers. In one major cleanup in the Folsom District 180 people collected 16 tons! The Riverside District was in third place with 1,250 volunteers and 9-1/4 tons of refuse collected.

District Highlights

Bakersfield. Construction started on the BLM portion of the Pacific Crest Trail, which will extend from Canada to Mexico . . . A proposal was made to withdraw 12,000 acres for a Desert Tortoise Natural Area.

Folsom. The District began its second season of white water management for the Stanislaus River and experienced continuing heavy demand.

Redding. Almost one and three-fourths mile of Sacramento River frontage was gained for recreational use north of Red Bluff in an Exchange . . . California BLM's first Youth Conservation Corps camp was launched at Chico.

Riverside. Twenty-seven Desert Rangers graduated from a six-week training course at the Riverside County Sheriff's Academy.

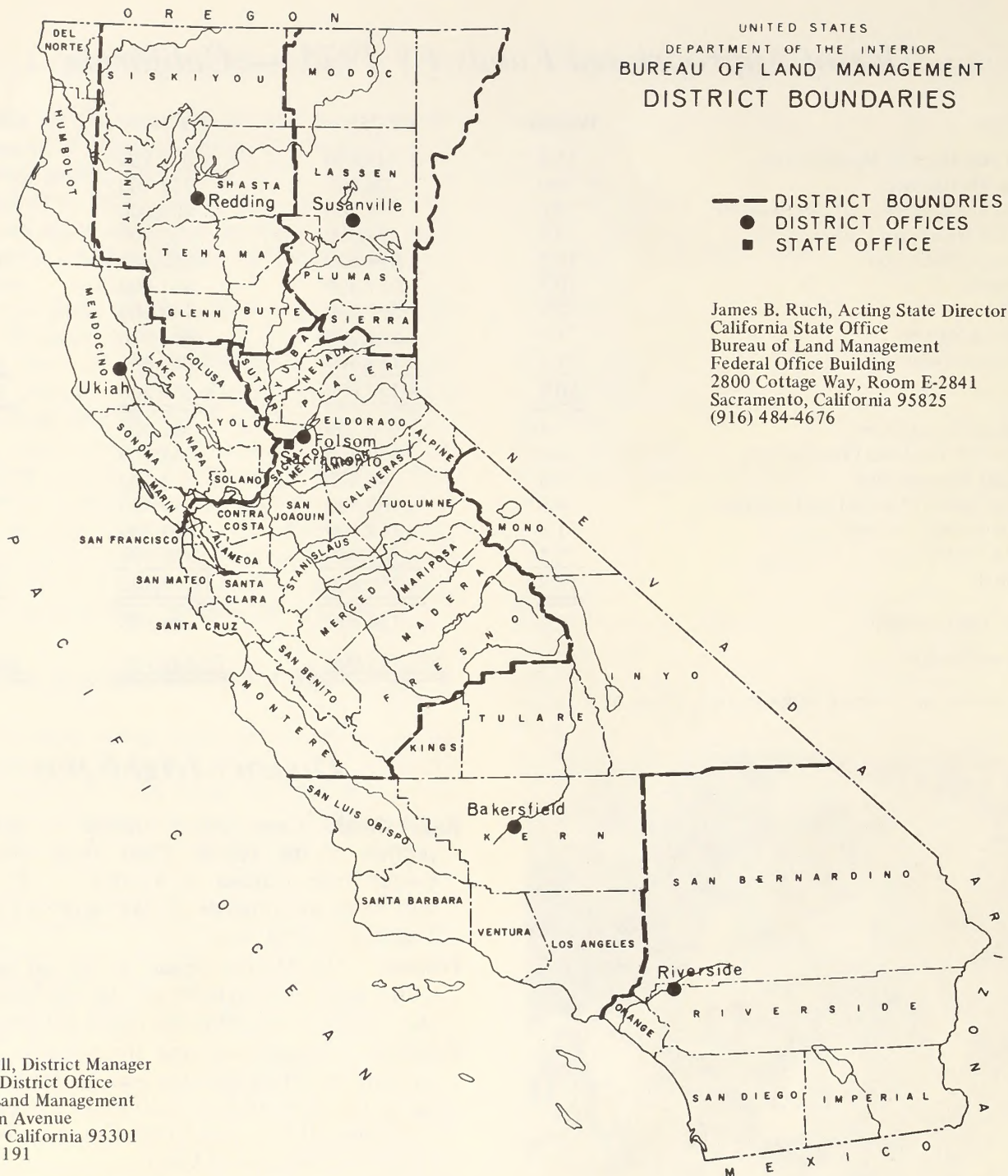
Susanville. A study on use of remote sensing technology to obtain resource information on 2.25 million acres began.

Ukiah. Sixty miles of streams were inventoried for fish and 12 reservoirs were planted with hybrid sunfish in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
● DISTRICT OFFICES
■ STATE OFFICE

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California State Office
Bureau of Land Management
Federal Office Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-2841
Sacramento, California 95825
(916) 484-4676



Louis A. Boll, District Manager
Bakersfield District Office
Bureau of Land Management
800 Truxton Avenue
Bakersfield, California 93301
(805) 861-4191

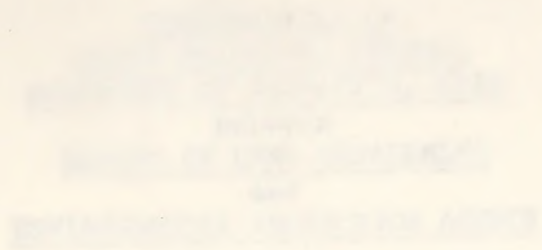
D. Dean Bibles, District Manager
Susanville District Office
Bureau of Land Management
705 Hall Street
P.O. Box 1090
Susanville, California 96130
(916) 257-5385

Stanley D. Butzer, District Manager
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2460 Athens Avenue
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(916) 246-5325

Alan Thomson, District Manager
Folsom District Office
Bureau of Land Management
63 Natoma Street
Folsom, California 95630
(916) 985-4474

Melvin D. Clausen, District Manager
Ukiah District Office
Bureau of Land Management
555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, California 95482
(707) 462-3873

Delmar D. Vail, District Manager
Riverside District Office
Bureau of Land Management
1414 University Avenue
Riverside, California 92507
(714) 787-1462



1. Purpose. This agreement provides policy direction and program guidance for coordinating planning between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State and areawide water quality management planning agencies designated pursuant to Section 106 of P.L. 93-300, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1973 (FWPCA), where National Wetlands or other BLM administered lands are significantly involved.

2. Objectives.

- a. To provide for the necessary exchange of information between State and areawide TQS planning agencies, BLM, and EPA.
- b. To provide State and areawide TQS planning agencies and EPA with the technical assistance.
- c. To facilitate BLM's compliance with the substantive requirements of State and areawide water quality management plans.

ATTACHMENT 2

III. Background (EPA/BLM Interagency Agreement)

Section 106 of the FWPCA provides for the identification of complex water quality problem areas, and the designation of agencies in those areas to be water quality management planning. The State is responsible for Section 106 planning in all areas which are not designated and for maintenance of all 106 planning within the State.

The coordination which is sought between BLM planning and Section 106 planning is essential since planning for nonpoint source pollution control and subsequent implementation of those controls is required by Section 106 and by court order for all areas of each State, including National Wetlands Areas. Control of nonpoint sources in many cases will involve land management practices. For this reason, and because BLM planning and 106 planning have similar perspectives, they must be coordinated to prevent duplication of effort and to avoid conflicting recommendations or resource management.

All initial 106 plans must be completed by the court-imposed deadline of November 1, 1978. Planning by local agencies is underway and the States are involved in the 106 planning for all areas where 106 planning is not being performed by an areawide agency. Of equal importance in meeting the deadline, however, is the establishment of the basis for continuing cooperation and integration of the planning process.



ATTACHMENT 2

(EPA\BLM Interagency Agreement)

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
1910 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20540

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

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401 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

COORDINATION OF
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
AGREEMENT OF JANUARY 5, 1976
between
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
and
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

I. Purpose. This agreement provides policy direction and program guidance for coordinating planning between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State and area-wide water quality management planning agencies designated pursuant to Section 208 of P.L. 95-500, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (FWPCA), where National Resource Lands or other BLM administered lands are significantly involved.

II. Objectives.

A. To provide for the necessary exchange of information between State and areawide 208 planning agencies, BLM, and EPA.

B. To provide State and areawide 208 planning agencies and EPA with BLM technical assistance.

C. To facilitate BLM's compliance with the substantive requirements of State and areawide water quality management plans.

III. Background.

Section 208 of the FWPCA provides for the identification of complex water quality problem areas, and the designation of agencies in those areas to do water quality management planning. The State is responsible for Section 208 planning in all areas which are not designated and for coordination of all 208 planning within the State.

The coordination which is sought between BLM planning and Section 208 planning is essential since planning for nonpoint source pollution control and subsequent implementation of those controls is required by Section 208 and by court order for all areas of each State, including National Resource Lands. Control of nonpoint sources in many cases will involve land management practices. For this reason, and because BLM planning and 208 planning have similar perspectives, they must be coordinated to prevent duplication of effort and to avoid conflicting recommendations on resource management.

All initial 208 plans must be completed by the court-imposed deadline of November 1, 1978. Planning by local agencies is underway and the States are required to do 208 planning for all areas where 208 planning is not being performed by an areawide agency. Of equal importance to meeting the deadline, however, is the establishment of the basis for continuing cooperation and integration of the planning process.

RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR THE
COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Commission should be authorized to conduct such investigations as it may deem necessary to determine the facts and circumstances surrounding the alleged violations of the provisions of the Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of the Act.

3. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to prevent the recurrence of such violations.

4. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

6. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

7. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

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10. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

11. The Commission should be authorized to recommend such action as it may deem necessary to secure the cooperation of the public in the enforcement of the Act.

WO-65

CONF

IV. Authority.

- A. P.L. 92-500, 86 Stat. 816, 33 U.S.C. 466.
- B. P.L. 86-649, 74 Stat. 506, 43 U.S.C. 1361.
- C. P.L. 90-577, 82 Stat. 1098, 40 U.S.C. 531.
- D. P.L. 91-648, 82 Stat. 1590, 5 U.S.C. 3371.
- E. Executive Order 11752.
- F. 40 C.F.R., Parts 130 and 131.

G. Cooperative Agreement of September 25, 1973 between the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, the Army, and the Environmental Protection Agency (listed as WO-54 in BLM Compilation of National Level Cooperative Agreements).

V. Policy.

A. It is EPA policy:

1. To ensure that State and areawide 208 agencies involve appropriate BLM State and district offices in all stages of 208 planning and implementation;
2. That 208 State and areawide agencies should arrange for technical assistance and planning data directly with appropriate BLM offices and provide reimbursement to BLM when such technical assistance cannot be given within normal budgets;
3. That State and areawide 208 agencies develop implementation programs in conjunction with appropriate BLM offices that are in harmony with present and prospective BLM budgets and plans;
4. To encourage the development of cooperative agreements between State 208 agencies and BLM leading to the fulfillment of State responsibilities for 208 planning and Federal/State responsibilities for implementation on National Resource Lands.

B. It is BLM policy:

1. That BLM plans are to be coordinated with the water quality management planning within a State as organized under the State continuing planning process to the greatest extent possible and at the earliest opportunities;
2. That State and district offices will participate in an advisory capacity and provide technical assistance to State and areawide water quality management planning agencies within their available manpower commitments and priorities;

- 1. The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the art in the field of artificial intelligence.
- 2. The report is organized as follows: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the field; Chapter 2 discusses the history of artificial intelligence; Chapter 3 discusses the current state of the art; Chapter 4 discusses the future of artificial intelligence.
- 3. The report is intended for a general audience and is not intended to be a technical treatise.
- 4. The report is based on a review of the literature and on the author's own research.

1. History of Artificial Intelligence

The history of artificial intelligence can be traced back to the early days of computing.

In the 1940s and 1950s, researchers began to explore the possibility of creating machines that could think like humans. This led to the development of the first artificial intelligence programs, which were designed to simulate human problem-solving abilities.

2. Current State of the Art

The current state of the art in artificial intelligence is characterized by rapid progress in a number of key areas.

One of the most significant areas of progress is in the field of machine learning, which has led to the development of powerful algorithms that can learn from data and make predictions about future events.

Another area of progress is in the field of natural language processing, which has led to the development of systems that can understand and generate human language. This has led to a number of practical applications, such as machine translation and speech recognition.

Finally, there has been significant progress in the field of computer vision, which has led to the development of systems that can recognize and understand images. This has led to a number of practical applications, such as facial recognition and image classification.

Despite these advances, there are still many challenges that need to be addressed in order to achieve true artificial intelligence. These challenges include the need for more powerful algorithms, the need for more data, and the need for better ways to evaluate the performance of artificial intelligence systems.

3. Future of Artificial Intelligence

The future of artificial intelligence is a topic that has captured the imagination of the public and the media. There are many different views on what the future of artificial intelligence will be, but most agree that it will have a profound impact on society.

Some people believe that artificial intelligence will lead to a new era of human-machine collaboration, in which humans and machines work together to solve problems and create new opportunities. Others believe that artificial intelligence will lead to a world in which machines are the dominant force, and humans are reduced to a mere tool.

3. To coordinate BLM budget priority criteria to conform with water quality management planning and implementation requirements to the greatest extent possible; and

4. To encourage BLM acceptance of water quality management planning and implementation responsibilities where BLM administered lands dominate the planning area.

VI. Coordination of Planning.

A. BLM. Each BLM State Director should work closely with the State 208 Planning Agency Director to establish joint priorities and consistent timing of planning wherever possible. Those joint priorities should be reflected in the State continuing planning process and the BLM State planning priorities.

In the Bureau of Land Management, each district must develop a public participation plan for each Management Framework Plan (MFP) prior to the start of the preparation or revision process. The plan identifies the public participation strategy during all phases, including development of the planning decisions.

Close coordination and communication between BLM and 208 agencies should result in plans which are compatible with the goals of each. If this communication is not effective, BLM should forward any reservations or objections directly to the EPA Regional Administrator responsible for approving or disapproving the plan.

If the 208 agency is providing significant input to BLM plan preparation, 208 plan recommendations should be incorporated into BLM plans according to one of the following three procedures:

- BLM planning completed.

In this case the district office would provide technical resources, socio-economic data to areawide or State 208 planning agencies, and participate with and provide technical assistance to 208 agency staff. If it is apparent that proposed 208 plans will have a major impact (when implemented) on BLM resources or plans, then the Management Framework Plan must be revised after analyzing the impacts. If major impacts are not expected then the Management Framework Plans only need to be updated to reflect implementation of the 208 plan.

- BLM planning in process.

In this case coordination with 208 planning agencies should be at the earliest possible date. Contact points should be covered in the Public Participation Plan. Data should be exchanged and 208 implementation

2. The Commission will report to the President and the Secretary of State on the progress of its work and the results of its investigations.

3. The Commission will also report to the President and the Secretary of State on the progress of its work and the results of its investigations.

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14. The Commission will also report to the President and the Secretary of State on the progress of its work and the results of its investigations.

impacts should be analyzed using the Planning Areas Analysis and Management Framework Plan process.

- BLM planning not started.

In this case BLM district offices would contact 208 planning agencies for initial coordination. Where BLM planning is not contemplated in the near future it is imperative that district offices work closely with the 208 planning agencies, providing them with available information and analyzing the potential impacts of 208 planning on National Resource Lands. In the event major impacts are expected on National Resource Lands then BLM planning may need to be initiated on the area.

1. Technical inputs to the 208 planning agency. Information may be provided by (1) advisory technical assistance, (2) technical assistance, (3) the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (P.L. 91-648) transfers, (4) data exchange, or (5) other feasible methods.

2. Points of potential input to 208 planning. The State continuing planning process is the overall water quality management planning system for the entire State, including Section 208 planning by the State in all nondesignated areas. Specific elements of the State continuing planning process which must be addressed and which may serve as points of potential input are:

a. A description of coordination with Federal comprehensive, functional, and developmental planning activities including land use and other natural resources planning activities;

b. A description of intergovernmental input in the development and implementation of water quality management plans, including participation on the planning area policy advisory committee;

c. A cooperative agreement between the State and EPA on level of detail and timing of planning including delineation of potential local agency designations, identification of nonpoint source problem areas, and scheduling of all water quality planning;

d. Provision for water quality planning in all areas including Federal lands.

B. State and areawide planning agencies.

Both State and areawide planning agencies have the option of using other agencies, including BLM, to develop portions of 208 plans. Cooperative agreements should be developed between 208 agencies and BLM which will lead to the fulfillment of State responsibilities for 208 planning and Federal/State responsibilities for implementation on National Resource Lands. Where water quality planning for BLM lands is conducted by an

agency other than BLM, the State and district offices should provide cooperation and support in formulation and implementation of the Section 208 plan.

Section 208 implementing and operating responsibilities may rest with several agencies. Any 208 plan involving BLM or Federal lands must clearly delineate the Federal land manager's responsibilities with respect to assuring compliance to the plan in regard to Federal lands, including his authority to establish more stringent requirements.

1. Points of potential input to BLM planning. There are several points in the BLM planning process where direct 208 planning agency input may be beneficial. All concerned and interested citizens, either individually or in organized groups, and Federal, State, and local agencies, have an opportunity to contribute their knowledge, ideas, and proposals, and express their opinions and preferences in the planning process. The key public involvement points are:

a. Prior to planning. 208 Agency input in preparing the public participation plan would develop general awareness and understanding of the issues and processes involved and their possible participation points.

b. During formulation of resources program recommendation. 208 Agency input may be directed at providing specific information, expression of opinions and preferences on how the public lands should be managed, and review of the various recommendations.

c. During analysis of divergent recommendations and alternatives identification. 208 Agency input could help assess the varied public interests and expressions and provide the land manager with a better basis for decisionmaking.

d. Decision development. The 208 Agency could provide input in review of the final recommendations and the stated rationale in arriving at the final recommendations for the Management Framework Plan.

VII. Implementation of 208 plans on National Resource Lands.

A 208 plan must address arrangements for implementation during plan development so that once the plan has been completed, adopted, and approved implementation may begin. If BLM has made significant inputs at all stages of 208 plan development there should be agreement in this area. Appropriate BLM offices should be seriously considered as the implementing/operating agency for nonpoint source controls for all

National Resource Lands. Both the 208 Agency and the BLM State Director should provide written explanation to the EPA Regional Administrator, if BLM is not to be the implementing agency.

/s/ Andrew E. Breidenbach
Assistant Administrator
for Water and Hazardous Materials
Environmental Protection Agency

DATE: Jan. 5, 1975

/s/ George L. Turcott
Associate Director
Bureau of Land Management

DATE: Jan. 5, 1975

BLM Library
Bldg. 50
Denver Federal Center
P.O. Box 25047
Denver, Colorado 80225

88020946

OWNER'S CARD

non-designated area
work plan proposal

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BLM 208, non-designated area
work plan proposal

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